



NORTH OXFORDSHIRE
COMBINED DISTRICTS

Library

Annual Report
of
Medical Officer of Health
for
1965

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

1965

NORTH OXFORDSHIRE UNITED DISTRICTS

Medical Officer of Health (Commenced 1st July, 1965)

L.H. Brearley, M.B., B.S., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.,
"Cleeves", Over Norton, Near Chipping Norton, Oxon. (Tel.
Chipping Norton 2680)

Public Health Inspectors

BANBURY MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

Chief Public Health Inspector: F.Appleyard, D.P.A., (Lond.)
F.R.S.H., A.M.I.S.E., M.I.H. (Hons.,) 8 Horsefair, Banbury.
(Tel. Banbury 3291).

Senior Additional Public Health Inspector: C.R.Paling,
M.A.P.H.I.,

Additional Public Health Inspectors: G. Ross, M.S.I.A.,
G.J. Eastbury (left February, 1965), B. Sutherland,
M.A.P.H.I., (From April, 1965), Mr. Beaton (from July, 1965).

CHIPPING NORTON MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

Chief Public Health Inspector: J.D. Mitchell, A.R.S.H.,
(Also Surveyor), Borough Surveyor's Office, Guildhall,
Chipping Norton. (Tel. Chipping Norton 341)

Additional Public Health Inspector: R.F. Cowlin, A.R.S.H.,

WOODSTOCK MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

Public Health Inspector (Also Surveyor): J. Cameron,
Council Offices, 6 Park Street, Woodstock. (Tel. Woodstock
216).

WITNEY URBAN DISTRICT

Chief Public Health Inspector: W. Hetherington, M.A.P.H.I.,
Council Offices, Church Green, Witney (Tel. Witney 3241)

Additional Public Health Inspectors: L.J. Roberts,
I.C. Thomas.

BANBURY RURAL DISTRICT

Chief Public Health Inspector: D.C. Thompson, M.I. Mun.E.,
M.R.S.H., (Also Surveyor), Bodicote House, Banbury (Tel.
Banbury 3268/9).

Additional Public Health Inspector: C.A. Whittle, A.R.S.H.,

CHIPPING NORTON RURAL DISTRICT

Chief Public Health Inspector: R.V. Joshua, A.R.S.H.,
(Also Surveyor), Greystones, Burford Road, Chipping
Norton (Tel. Chipping Norton 238 and 239).

Additional Public Health Inspector: G.L. Field, A.R.S.H.

WITNEY RURAL DISTRICT

Chief Public Health Inspector: W.T. Stone, M.R.S.H.,
M.A.P.H.I., Council Offices, The Hill, Witney, (Tel.
Witney 633).

Additional Public Health Inspectors: D. Gwyn Watkins,
M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., (left November, 1965).

K. Calcutt, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.,

General Assistant: T.H. Hayter.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR

1965

NORTH OXFORDSHIRE UNITED DISTRICTS

To the Mayors, Chairmen, Aldermen and Councillors of the
Constituent Authorities

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit to you the Annual Report for the
North Oxfordshire United Districts for 1965.

The Annual Report for the Borough of Banbury is
published separately, although some of the statistics are
included in this part of the report for purposes of
comparison.

VITAL STATISTICS

The following are the Vital Statistics for the various
local authorities in the Combined Districts for 1964:-

Birth Rates (Corrected)

Banbury M.B.	22.1	Banbury R.D.	17.7
Chipping Norton M.B.	17.1	Chipping Norton R.D.	19.5
Witney U.D.	14.5	Witney R.D.	23.7
Woodstock M.B.	17.1		
England and Wales	18.1		

Death Rates (Corrected)

Banbury M.B.	8.5	Banbury R.D.	11.4
Chipping Norton M.B.	11.5	Chipping Norton R.D.	9.3
Witney U.D.	11.4	Witney R.D.	10.1
Woodstock M.B.	7.5		
England and Wales	11.5		

These figures are the corrected Birth Rates and Death Rates.
This means that allowance is made for the differing age and
sex distribution of the population in the various districts.
Factors are provided by the Registrar-General which allow
for this.

CAUSES OF DEATH

The following were the chief causes of death during the
year:-

Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach	21
Malignant Neoplasm - Lung, Bronchus	41
Malignant Neoplasm - Breast	14
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	89
Leukaemia	9
Vascular lesions of Nervous System	139
Coronary disease, Angina	254
Hypertension with Heart Disease	17
Other Heart Diseases	95
Other Circulatory Disease	41
Pneumonia	71
Bronchitis	23
Motor Vehicle Accidents	16
All Other Accidents	23
Suicide	5

The highest number of deaths in the Combined Districts was from Coronary Disease (254). Next was Cerebral Vascular Disease i.e. Cerebral Haemorrhage and Cerebral Thrombosis (139). Cancer as a group caused 176 deaths.

CANCER OF THE LUNG

The number of deaths increased from 40 in 1962 to 48 in 1963, with a slight fall to 42 in 1964.

There has been a steady increase in recent years; 1960 - 26, 1961 - 37, 1962 - 40, 1963 - 48, an experience found generally in the country, with deaths in males predominating.

The deaths were distributed in the various districts as follows:-

Banbury M.B.	11	Banbury R.D.	9
Chipping Norton M.B.	2	Chipping Norton R.D.	7
Woodstock M.B.	2	Witney R.D.	6
Witney U.D.	4		

The death rate from Cancer of the Lung has been steadily rising over the past 30 years. There were 520 deaths in the country as a whole in 1920: in 1963 the figure was 24,442. During that period the consumption of tobacco in the form of cigarettes increased three times.

Considerable attention has been focused recently on the taking of cervical smears to detect a precancerous condition of the Uterine Cervix. The test is a useful test as a screening procedure on selected cases and although treatment following a test can almost certainly produce a cure, cancer of the Cervix is not a giant amongst the cancers. Cancer of the Uterus (not necessarily of the Cervix) only caused 2 deaths in the Combined Districts during the year.

INFANT MORTALITY

The Infant Mortality Rates for each Local Authority are as follows:-

Banbury M.B.	12.2. (7)	Banbury R.D.	9.6.(3)
Chipping Norton M.B.	27.8. (2)	Chipping Norton R.D.	22.2.(7)
Witney U.D.	6.7. (1)	Witney R.D.	12.5.(8)
Woodstock M.B.	(0)		
England and Wales	(19)		

Attention is drawn by the Ministry of Health to the fact that excessive importance is sometimes attached to rates of infant mortality based on very small numbers, e.g., less than 10 deaths; it is suggested that in such cases the actual number of deaths should be shown - accordingly the number of deaths is given in brackets for each rate. It should be noted therefore that comparisons with other areas or earlier years may have little statistical significance. The overall infant mortality rate in the Combined area was 13.3

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following are the total numbers of notifications recorded in the Combined Districts for 1965 :- (Not including Tuberculoses)

Scarlet Fever	26
Measles	881
Whooping Cough	22
Dysentery (Sonne)	4
Erysipelas	5
Food Poisoning	2
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	1
Lobar Pneumonia	1

SCARLET FEVER

Only 26 cases occurred over the whole area during the year. It is doubtful whether notification serves any useful purpose at present in view of the mild type of the disease and the fact that streptococcal tonsillitis, which is equally infectious, is not notifiable. When bacteriological investigation is made it invariably happens that in a large family the majority of the members are infected either as carriers or as mild cases.

DIPHTHERIA

There have been no cases of Diphtheria in the area since 1946. For children under 5 at the Clinics the Triple Vaccine containing immunising agents for Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus is now used. A further dose is suggested on entering school at 5 years of age.

POLIOMYELITIS

No cases occurred during the year. Immunisation continued with oral vaccine (Sabin type) being used extensively in the Clinics. It is a more efficient immunising agent and acts in a shorter time than the Salk Vaccine formerly used. A fourth booster dose is now given orally to children of school age.

FOOD POISONING

Only 2 cases of Food Poisoning were notified during the year.

TUBERCULOSIS

23 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified during the year, (one of which also had non pulmonary lesions). One death occurred.

B.C.G. Vaccination is now given through the School Health Service for children between 13 and 14 years of age. The scheme has recently been extended to include pupils of 14 years and upwards, who are still at school and students attending universities, training colleges for teachers and technical colleges. B.C.G. is also offered to long stay immigrants, who do not react to a Tuberculin test.

Mass Radiography campaigns are held throughout the greater part of the area. Under the Milk (Special Designation) (Specified Areas) Order 1957, all milk sold in the area by retail for human consumption must be under the designation "Pasteurised", "Sterilised" or "Tuberculin-Tested". (After October, 1964 "Untreated" replaced "Tuberculin-Tested", as the designation for raw milk).

WATER SUPPLY

(i) Quality and Quantity

Speaking generally it may be said that in those parts of the area which are served by piped supplies the water has been sufficient in quantity and satisfactory in quality.

In the Banbury Rural District the whole of the area is now supplied by the Borough of Banbury. Much of the Witney Rural District is supplied by the Witney Urban District Scheme.

Work on the scheme to supply the Chipping Norton Rural District from the Oxford Waterworks has made good progress and is expected to be completed by the end of 1966.

(ii) Bacteriological Examination

Where information is given regarding the bacteriological examination of water supplies the classification suggested by the Ministry has been adopted as follows:-

		Presumptive Coliform Count per 100 ml.
Class 1. Highly Satisfactory	.	less than 1
Class 2. Satisfactory	..	1 - 2
Class 3. Suspicious	..	3 -10
Class 4. Definitely Polluted		greater than 10

The presence of B. Coli immediately places a supply in Class 4.

Practically all of the public supplies examined during the year have been Class 1. No serious pollution occurred during the year; the majority of supplies on Class 4 were from private wells in the villages. Details are given elsewhere in the report under individual Local Authorities.

(iii) Plumbo-Solvency

There are no Plumbo-solvent waters in the area, as practically all are hard waters.

(iv) Contamination

No carting of water was necessary during the year because of contamination. Individual wells found to be polluted have been closed when necessary.

(v) Connections to Mains

In the Urban Districts and Boroughs the vast majority of the houses are connected to the mains. With regard to the Rural Districts the position varies a good deal. In the Banbury R.D.C. the whole of the area has mains water available; in Chipping Norton R.D.C. 60 per cent of the district has mains water; in the case of Witney R.D.C. the figure is probably about 90 per cent. When work is completed on the Oxfordshire Water Scheme, virtually all areas will have a properly piped supply of mains water.

FLUORIDATION

The question of Fluoridation of public water supplies has been under discussion by many of the Local Authorities during the year. Briefly the position is that the addition of one part per million of Sodium Fluoride to a water supply halves the incidence of dental caries in children. This is being done in many countries throughout the world. It has been approved in principle by many responsible bodies - e.g. the British Medical Association, British Dental Association, Society of Medical Officers of Health, Royal Society of Health, County Councils Association, Association of Municipal Corporations and many others.

HOUSING

As a result of a survey undertaken throughout the area several years ago, all houses having a rateable value of under £20 (1948 value) were inspected and placed in one of the following categories:-

- Class 1. Houses fit in all respects.
- Class 2. Houses requiring minor repairs.
- Class 3. Houses with major defects, but capable of being made fit at a reasonable cost.
- Class 4. Houses incapable of being made fit at a reasonable cost.

It is only houses in this latter category which require to be represented to the Local Authority under Housing Act, 1957 Sec. 157. Speaking generally there are three courses open to the Local Authority, if they decide to accept the representation - either to make a Demolition Order or a Closing Order (if the house cannot be demolished without detriment to the adjoining buildings) or to accept an undertaking from the owner not to let the house for further habitation until it has been made fit to the satisfaction of the Council.

Details are given under the Local Authorities individually.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

There is one public swimming bath in the Borough of Banbury, which is owned by the Corporation. It has an adequate filtration and chlorination system and bacteriological examinations have been satisfactory. The water is from the public supply.

There is also a public swimming pool in Witney Rural district. The water comes from a deep bore and the pool is emptied and cleansed twice weekly. There is an algae inhibitor added to the water, but there is no filtration or chlorination.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS 1948 - 1951

Action for compulsory removal under these Acts was necessary during the year in only one case, in the Chipping Norton Rural district, that of an elderly woman living in very neglected conditions, who had fallen ill with pneumonia.

She was admitted to a Geriatric hospital where she made a good recovery.

It remains for me to express my thanks to all the members of the Local Authorities of the United Districts for their co-operation and to the Chief Public Health Inspectors and their staff for their continuing help and loyalty.

I am,

Your Obedient servant,

Dr. L.H. Brearley.

CHIPPING NORTON MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

CHIPPING NORTON MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

Section A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (Acres)	2,380
Population (R.G.'s estimate) 1965	4,290
Number of inhabited houses	1,364
Number of commercial premises	152
Number of Industrial premises	5
Rateable Value	£143,132
Sum represented by a penny rate	£575

Extracts from the Vital Statistics of the Year

BIRTH RATE

	Total	Male	Female	England & Wales (1965)
	72	41	31	
Legitimate	65	38	27	
Illegitimate	7	3	4	
Birth Rate per 1,000 population	16.5			
Illegitimate Birth	9.6 per cent of total live births			
Corrected Birth Rate (Factor 1.03)	17.1			18.1
Still Births (per 1,000 total live and still births). Nil				15.7

DEATH RATE

	Total	Male	Female	
No. of deaths	50	22	28	
Deaths per 1,000 population	11.7			
Corrected Death Rate (Factor 0.99)	11.5			11.5

Causes of Death	Male	Female
1. Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach	1	2
2. Malignant Neoplasm - Lung, Bronchus	1	1
3. Malignant Neoplasm - Breast	-	1

CHIPPING NORTON MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

Causes of Death	Male	Female
4. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasm	3	-
5. Diabetes	1	-
6. Vascular lesions of Nervous System	3	4
7. Coronary Disease, Angina	3	4
8. Heart Disease	3	-
9. Other Circulatory Disease ..	1	2
10. Pneumonia	-	6
11. Bronchitis	3	-
12. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	-	1
13. Congenital malformations ..	-	1
14. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	3	5
15. Accidents	-	1
Total - All Causes	22	28

Infant Mortality

England & Wales

No. of deaths of Infants under 1 year	2	
No. of deaths of Infants under 4 weeks	2	
No. of deaths of Infants under 1 week	2	
Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births Total	27.8	19.
Legitimate	15.4	
Illegitimate	142.9	
Perinatal Mortality	27.8	26.9

CHIPPING NORTON MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

Section B

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Notifiable Diseases During the Year

Disease	No. of cases Notified	No. of Deaths
Scarlet Fever	2	0
Measles	114	0
Dysentery	1	0

As seen from the above table, there has been a very low incidence of infectious disease in the Borough during the year.

TUBERCULOSIS

There were no new cases of Tuberculosis (pulmonary) during 1965 and no deaths.

Laboratory Work. This is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory, Walton Street, Oxford.

Section C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

1. Water Supply

- (a) The supplies to the Borough, Parish of Over Norton, and the fringe area of the Chipping Norton Rural District Council were maintained from the five springs at Old Chalford and the well at The Butts during the year; the restrictions in force at 31st December, 1964 were removed on 4th January, 1965.

Rainfall during the year was equivalent to 31.02 inches, as compared with 19.59 inches in 1964 and 24.69 inches in 1963.

A temporary mains supply into the pumping reservoir within the Waterworks compound was made available from the Northern Comprehensive Scheme during August, however, it was found not to be required.

- (b) 14 samples of water were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory and all found to be bacteriologically satisfactory.

CHIPPING NORTON MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

Bacteriological samples were submitted from all sources of supply and found to be satisfactory.

Three samples of raw water from Old Chalford (4 springs) Old Chalford (Spring No. 5) and The Butts were submitted for chemical analysis and found to be satisfactory and in all respects similar to previous samples.

- (c) Work has continued on the Northern Comprehensive Scheme during the year and that part affecting the Borough has been completed, with the exception of the final permanent connection into the holding reservoir at Old Chalford.

	Total Hardness	Permanent Hardness	Fluoride Content
(i) Old Chalford (4 Springs)	308 ppm	104 ppm	Less than 0.1 ppm
(ii) Old Chalford (No. 5 Spring)	260 ppm	102 ppm	Less than 0.1 ppm
(iii) The Butts	256 ppm	94 ppm	Less than 0.1 ppm

2. Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

Following a considerable amount of maintenance in the form of accumulated sludge removal from the site, the standard of effluent has gradually improved.

At the present time, the scheme to spray-irrigate all final effluent over a land area before discharge to watercourse is being carried out and it is expected that, on completion, all effluent will be considerably improved.

The Council's consultant engineers are at present working on the planning stage of the new proposed disposal works.

3. Public Cleansing

A regular weekly collection of all refuse has been maintained during the year and street scavenging has continued satisfactorily.

CHIPPING NORTON MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

Section D

HOUSING

Dwellings erected by L.A.	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Houses erected privately	..	..	..	..	..	6
Slum Clearance -						
Houses demolished..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Houses closed	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Undertakings not to re-let	..	..	..	..	..	2
Other Housing -						
Standard Improvement Grants	..	..	..	..	..	10
Discretionary	..	..	..	..	..	7
Caravan Licences at 31st December	..	..	..	..	..	8
Unfit premises purchased by L.A.	..	..	..	..	..	10
Closing Orders determined on houses made fit	..	..	..	..	..	4
Undertaking fulfilled	..	..	..	..	..	1
Council Prefab, demolished	..	..	..	..	..	1
Council Prefab, destroyed by fire	..	..	..	..	..	1

Section E

FOOD INSPECTION

(i) Food Premises

Inspections of food premises were continued and notifications of contraventions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 and Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, were served on occupiers where necessary. 72 visits were made to food premises during the year, excluding inspections under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

Number of food premises in the Borough - 66

The following are the types of business:-

Grocers	..	..	..	..	..	8
General Shops	..	..	..	..	..	7
Greengrocers	..	..	..	..	..	4
Fish Shops - wet	..	..	..	..	..	2
Fish Shops - Fried	..	..	..	..	..	2

CHIPPING NORTON MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

Butchers	6
Confectioners	8
Cafes.. .. .	6
Bakehouse - Cakes	1
Bakers' Shops	2
Hotels and Public Houses	16
School Canteens	2
Mineral Water Factory	1
Small Goods Factory	1
	<hr/>
	66
	<hr/>

Number of premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 :-

Manufacture and sale of Ice Cream ..	1
Sale of Ice Cream	19
Manufacture of Sausages	6
Preparation and Cooking of Fish	2
Preparation and Cooking of Other Food .	3
	<hr/>
	31
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(ii) Meat Inspection

100% meat inspection was attained again at the slaughterhouse owned by the Co-operative Society Ltd. This work involved 178 visits to the slaughterhouse.

Details of inspections and condemnations are as follows:-

	Cattle	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
Number killed	277	0	1	840	811	1929
Number inspected	277	0	1	840	811	1929
all diseases except Tuberculoses and Cysticerci						
Whole carcasses condemned	1	Nil	1	Nil	1	3

CHIPPING NORTON MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

	Cattle	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	41	Nil	Nil	25	113	179
Percentage of number inspected	15.5	Nil	100	2.98	14.05	9.43
Tuberculoses only						
Whole Carcases	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	4	4
Percentage of number inspected	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.493	0.207
C. Bovis						
Whole Carcases	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2
Carcases and offal submitted to treatment by cold storage	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2

Total weight of meat condemned 11 cwts. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

(iii) Other Foods

Other foods voluntarily surrendered during the year are as follows:-

Article	No. of tins Packets etc.	Total Weight			
		Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Oz.
Corned Beef	6	-	1	8	-
Tinned Pork	44	1	2	8	-
Other Tinned Meats	14	-	2	4	12

CHIPPING NORTON MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

Article	No. of tins Packets etc.	Total Weight			
		Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Oz.
Fish	1	-	1	-	-
Vegetables	3	-	-	19	7
Fruit	6	-	-	15	9
Total Weight		2	3	7	12

Section F INDUSTRIAL HEALTH FACTORIES ACT, 1961

(1) Inspections

	No.	Inspections	Written Pros- Notices	ecutions
1. Factories in which Secs. 1-4, Secs. 6 and 7 apply	2	2	1	-
2. Factories in which Sec. 7 applies	31	34	6	-
3. Other Premises	3	6	-	-
Total	36	42	7	-

(2) Cases in which defects were found:-

Remedied Referred by
H.M. Inspector

Section 1. Want of Cleanliness 1

Section 7. Sanitary Conveniences 4 1 2
Unsuitable or defective

No. of Out-workers 1

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The following table gives the number of premises registered and inspected:-

CHIPPING NORTON MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

	No. registered during year	Total number registered at end of year	No. of premises receiving general visit during year
Offices	3	25	12
Retail Shops	5	48	29
Wholesale Shops -		1	1
Catering Establishments -		9	6
Fuel Depots -		1	1

The majority of faults found were minor in nature and no prosecutions had to be taken against offenders. The standard of artificial lighting was often inadequate especially in stair cases, landings, W.C.'s and washrooms, a situation which was not helped by the lack of an official standard that could be enforced.

WITNEY URBAN DISTRICT

W I T N E Y U R B A N D I S T R I C T

Section A

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area

Area in Acres	1354
Population:	
Census 1961	9217
Population, 1965 (R.G.'s estimate)	9620
No. of Inhabited Houses	2921
Rateable Value at 31.3.66. £394,127	
Product of a Penny Rate: £1,550	

Social Conditions and Occupations

The main industry of the town is blanket-making: there are four such factories. The other industries are glove-making, machine tool works, military head-gear factory and laundry. There are a large number of out-workers, mainly employed in gloving and the making of soft toys. A considerable number of the inhabitants are employed either at the B.M.C. Car Factory or Pressed Steel Company in Oxford and at Smith's of England Factory within the neighbouring Rural District.

Extracts from the vital statistics of the year

	Birth Rate		
	Total	Male	Female
Legitimate	144	70	74
Illegitimate	6	2	4
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	150	72	78
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England & Wales, 1965

Birth Rate (per 1,000 population)	15.6	18.1
Birth Rate (Corrected)	14.5	
Still Births - rate per 1,000 births	13.2 (2 still births)	15.7
Illegitimate Births - 4 per cent of total live births		

WITNEY URBAN DISTRICT

Death Rate

	Total	Male	Female
Deaths	89	49	40

England & Wales

1965

Death rate (per 1,000
population) 9.25

Death rate (Corrected) 11.38 11.5

Causes of Death:	Male	Female
Other Infective or parasitic diseases	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm -		
Stomach	3	-
Lung	2	2
Other Malignant Neoplasms	3	2
Leukaemia	-	1
Vascular lesions of		
Nervous System	2	5
Coronary Disease	20	6
Hypertension with Heart Disease	-	3
Other Heart Disease	5	7
Other Circulatory Disease	-	2
Pneumonia	1	4
Bronchitis	3	1
Other Diseases of Respiratory system	2	-
Gastritis Enteritis and Diarrhoea	-	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis ..	1	-
Hyperplasia of Prostate ..	1	-
Other diseases	4	3
Motor Vehicle Accidents ..	1	-
Other Accidents	1	2
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	49	40
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WITNEY URBAN DISTRICT

INFANT MORTALITY

England & Wales,
1965

Deaths under 1 year	1	
Deaths under 4 weeks ..	1	
Deaths under 1 week	1	
Infant Mortality - per		
1,000 births..	6.7	19.0
Legitimate	7.4	
Illegitimate	Nil	
Perinatal Mortality	19.74	26.9

Section B

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Notifiable Diseases during the Year

Scarlet Fever 1

There were 7 new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculoses in 1965, and no deaths.

Laboratory Examinations

These are carried out by the Public Health Laboratory, Walton Street, Oxford.

Section C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply

The Council is the Water Undertaker and has a Waterworks situated on the River Windrush at Worsham, about 4 miles west of Witney. Water is pumped from the river and after passing through settlement tanks and rapid gravity sand filters, chlorine and ammonia are added and the water then passes into an underground clear water tank. From this tank it is pumped to various reservoirs in the Rural District, and to the main reservoir situated on the south side of the Witney-Burford road at Whitehall from which it flows by gravity through a twelve inch diameter trunk main to connect with the distribution mains in the Urban District. The whole of the Urban District is served by water mains. New mains are laid as necessary to provide a supply of water to new development.

WITNEY URBAN DISTRICT

Water Examinations

Regular samples were taken of the water in the town supply with most satisfactory results and the results are given below. The water is considered to be moderately hard.

Water samples were taken as follows:-

In association with the Waterworks.

Chemical 2

Bacteriological .. 11

All were satisfactory.

Refuse Collection and Disposal

Collection of refuse was performed weekly a Kerbside Collection being provided. Disposal was by means of tipping pulverised refuse on a site adjacent to the Sewage Disposal Works. Work was completed on a new pulverisor plant here and this was brought into operation at the beginning of the year.

Rodent Control

Rats and mice appear to have been kept to an acceptable low level again. Control within the town area was carried out on four mornings per week only, and 538 visits were found to be quite adequate, a part-time rodent operator being employed for this purpose. This service was only needed to 1/3rd of its requirements some 5 years ago.

TYPE OF WORK	PROPERTIES				TOTAL
	Local Authority	Dwellings	Business	Farms	
No. of Properties inspected as a direct result of:					
(a) Complaints of infestation	1	64	7	-	72
(b) Surveys following complaints or otherwise	1	5	6	-	12
No. of Properties covered by above inspections	2	69	13		84

WITNEY URBAN DISTRICT

TYPE OF WORK	PROPERTIES				TOTAL
	Local Authority	Dwellings	Business	Farms	
Prevalence of rats:	2	45	12	-	59
Prevalence of mice:	-	12	6	-	18
No. of property treatments	2	57	12	-	71

Section D

HOUSING

No. of Demolition Orders	0
No. of Closing Orders	0
No. of Clearance Areas	0
No. of Families re-housed	0
No. of Discretionary Grants	10
No. of Standard Grants	7
No. of Houses erected by L.A.	33
No. of Houses erected privately	102
No. of Caravans Licensed at 31st December	40

A partial survey of property suitable for improvement under the Housing Act of 1964, was introduced during the latter part of the year. Since the inception of the Improvement Grant Schemes, 210 applications have been approved, of the original 400 dwellings in the 1954 survey lacking in facilities and in a poor state of repair, 52 still remain as unfit - of these 32 are in Council Schemes for demolition or redevelopment.

Section E

FOOD INSPECTION

The slaughterhouse, although of fairly new construction, being built during 1958, was extensively re-designed and extended during the latter part of 1962 to provide some suitable storage facilities for carcasses away from that part of the building used for slaughtering. The present inspector staff enabled 100% inspection to be achieved.

WITNEY URBAN DISTRICT
Slaughterhouse Statistics

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Number killed and inspected	6273	98	21895	28706
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci -				
Whole carcasses condemned	9	9	52	33
Carcasses in which some part or organ was condemned	1387	3	1588	3416
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis or cysticerci	22.2	12.2	7.5	12
Tuberculosis only -				
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	6	1	-	627
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.09	1.0	-	2.1
Cysticercosis -				
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	22	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrgieration	16	-	-	-

Total weight of meat condemned : 21 tons 6cwts. 15 lbs.

Other foods voluntarily surrendered during the year:-

Article	No. of tins packets, etc.	Total Weight			
		cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Ozs.
Fresh Meat		2	1	22	-
Tinned Meats		1	1	24	-
Individual packs of food	670				

WITNEY URBAN DISTRICT

Food Premises

There has been a steady improvement in the standard of hygiene in food premises during the year. 305 visits to food premises have been made and 25 informal notices have been served.

The following are the details required by the Ministry:-

No. of food premises in area	114
No. of food premises registered under Food & Drugs Act, 1955, Sec. 16.	36
Meat Products	7
Ice Cream	29
No. of inspections of Food Premises ..	305

The following are the types of business:

Bakers	3
Caterers	24
Public-houses	35
Butchers	10
Fishmongers and Fried Fish	5
Sweet Shops	8
Grocers and General Stores	22
Greengrocers	6
Meat Products Manufacturers	1

Section F

INDUSTRIAL HEALTH FACTORIES ACT, 1961

(1) Inspections	Number	Inspec- tions	No. of Written Notices	Prosecu- tions
1. Factories to which Secs. 1,2,3,4,6, and 7 apply	1	-	-	-
2. Factories to which Sec. 7 applies ..	67	20	-	-
3. Other premises to which Sec. 7 applies. (Not on register).	2	2	-	-
Totals -	70	22	-	-

WITNEY URBAN DISTRICT

(2) Defects Found	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector
Sec. 1. Want of Cleanliness	-	-	-	-
Sec. 2. Overcrowding	-	-	-	-
Sec. 3. Unreasonable temperature ..	-	-	-	-
Sec. 4. Inadequate Ventilation ..	-	-	-	-
Sec. 6. Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-
Sec. 7. Sanitary conveniences -				
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act	-	-	-	-
Totals	-	-	-	-

No. of Outworkers .. 90

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Total Registrations and General Inspections during year

Class of Premises	New Registrations - 1965	Total Registrations at 31.12.65	No. of complete Surveys	Persons Employed
Offices	4	42	19	308
Retail Shops	8	103	58	506
Wholesale Premises		1	1	14
Catering and Canteens		13	1	73
Fuel Stores		1		8
TOTAL	12	160	79	909
Total number of visits - 192				Males 334
				Females 575

WITNEY URBAN DISTRICT

NOTE: It is important to appreciate that these figures do not include offices and canteens incorporated in factories that come as far as this Act is concerned under H.M. Inspector of Factories although canteens are still the concern of this Council under the Food & Drugs Act. These statistics cover the majority of premises, but probably only 30% of personnel employed.

ANALYSIS OF CONTRAVENTIONS

(From premises surveyed and informal notices issued)

Number of Contraventions Found

Cleanliness 1	Seats (Sedentary workers).. 3
Overcrowding .. 3	Eating Facilities 0
Temperature 28	Floors, Passages, & Stairs 10
Ventilation 16	Fencing exposed parts of
Lighting 16	Machinery 3
Sanitary	Protection of young
Conveniences .. 19	persons from dangerous
Washing Facilities 23	machinery 1
Supply of drinking	Training of young
water 8	persons working at
Clothing	dangerous machinery .. 0
Accommodation 7	Prohibition of heavy work 0
Sitting Facilities 6	First Aid 18
	General Provisions 29

General

SUMMARY OF VISITS AND ACTION

Total No. of Visits and Inspections	4034
Complaints and enquiries	150
Informal notices	72
Statutory notices served under Various Acts	-
Housing : Closing and Demolition etc., Orders	3
Notices complied with	36
Some purposes for which visits were made:-	
Housing defects and other housing purposes ..	471
Overcrowding	5
Structurally dangerous premises	5

WITNEY URBAN DISTRICT

Rent Act Purposes	.. .. .	.. ..	-
Caravans	.. .. .	.. ..	61
Offensive accumulations and nuisances	.. ..		64
Dustbins, refuse disposal and salvage	.. ..		390
Drains, cesspools and conversions	.. .. .		62
Water supply, swimming pools and river sampling			2
Infectious diseases and food poisoning	.. ..		29
Rats and mice	.. .. .	.. ..	558
Vermin	.. .. .	.. ..	47
Clean Air Act	.. .. .	.. ..	12
Factories Act	.. .. .	.. ..	52
Rag flock Act	.. .. .	.. ..	1
Petroleum	.. .. .	.. ..	151
Shops Act	.. .. .	.. ..	192
Food premises and associated visits	.. .. .		1435
Abattoir	.. .. .	1040	
Bakehouses	.. .. .	5	
Butchers	.. .. .	33	
Catering Establishments	.. ..	26	
Sweet shops and Ice Cream	.. ..	13	
Greengrocers	.. .. .	17	
Grocers	.. .. .	39	
Market Stalls, mobile shops	.. ..	39	
Food inspection for condemnation		132	
Licensed premises	.. .. .	37	
Witney Feast Fair	.. ..	2 complete days	
Miscellaneous premises	.. ..	58	

WOODSTOCK MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

W O O D S T O C K M U N I C I P A L B O R O U G H

Section A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres	157
Population:	
Census, 1961	1808
Mean population, 1965 (R.G.'s estimate)	2050
Number of Inhabited Houses	622
Rateable value (as at April, 1965)	£63,864
Sum represented by a penny rate	£263

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

The main industry of the town is glove-making, there are two glove factories. The town is in the centre of a large agricultural district.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

BIRTH RATE

	Total	Male	Female	England & Wales 1965
Legitimate	32	22	10	
Illegitimate	2	1	1	
	<u>34</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>11</u>	

Birth rate (per 1,000 population)	16.6	
Corrected Birth rate	17.9	18.1
Illegitimate Births per cent of total live births	5.9	
Still births	Nil	

DEATH RATE

	Total	Male	Female	England & Wales 1965
Deaths	48	27	21	
Death rate per 1000 population			23.4	
Corrected death rate			7.5	11.5

The number of deaths attributed to the Borough were increased by the large County Old Persons' Home in the Borough. This raised the Death Rate artificially well above the national rate.

WOODSTOCK MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

Causes of Death :-	Male	Female
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	1	-
Cancer - Other Malignant Neoplasms	2	2
Stomach	1	-
Lung	2	-
Breast	-	1
Uterus	-	1
Vascular lesions of Nervous System	3	3
Coronary Disease	7	6
Leukaemia	1	-
Other Circulatory Disease	-	1
Pneumonia	8	3
Other Diseases	1	3
Other Infective Diseases	1	-
All Accidents	-	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	27	21
	<hr/>	<hr/>

INFANT MORTALITY

		England & Wales 1965
No. of deaths of Infants under 1 year	0	
No. of deaths of Infants under 4 weeks	0	
No. of deaths of Infants under 1 week	0	
Infant Mortality per 1,000 births. Total	0	19
Legitimate	0	
Illegitimate	0	
Perinatal Mortality	0	26.9

WOODSTOCK MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

Section B

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Notifications of Infectious Diseases received in the year:-

Measles 4

TUBERCULOSIS

There was one new case of Tuberculosis in the year, and one death.

Laboratory Work: This is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory, Walton Street, Oxford.

Section C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water supply: The Borough is supplied from the Oxford City Water Works at Swinford. The adjoining parishes of Bladon, Hensington Without and Wootton have the same supply.

Drainage and Sewerage: The outfall works are designed to deal with a dry weather flow of 59,000 gallons per day, and are situated close to the River Glyme. The purification works consist of detritus chambers, sedimentation tanks, percolating filters and a humus tank the effluent being discharged into the River Glyme. It is necessary to pump the entire flow to the outfall works. This works takes sewage from the adjacent part of the Rural District and is overloaded, an extension is planned for the near future and with new housing estates being built, this extension is becoming imperative.

Refuse Collection and Disposal: Weekly, kerbside collection - disposed on a single controlled tip near edge of town in Ploughley Rural District.

Section D

HOUSING

Council Houses: 152 houses of which 124 have been completed in the post war building programme. There are 10 bungalows and 17 flats for elderly people.

WOODSTOCK MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

A further 40 dwellings (28 houses and 12 flats) are proposed for erection on the Council's former refuse tip and 10 units of Warden supervised accommodation for the elderly, together with a Warden's flat, are envisaged by the conversion and extension of an existing building near the southern approach to the town.

Owing to the lack of suitable sites in the Borough, a number of houses have been built in the parish of Hensington Without in the Chipping Norton Rural District.

Unfit Houses: A Planning Application has been made in respect of a re-development site but awaits approval.

Representations made and action taken leading to the making of Closing Orders in respect of individual properties has in the majority of cases resulted in the necessary improvements being made to comply with the bye-laws.

A few houses still require to be dealt with as individually unfit houses. The Council have approved 70 Discretionary Improvement Grants and 21 Standard Grants since 1958.

Section E

FOOD INSPECTION

Meat Inspection: Meat sold in the Borough is inspected at the slaughterhouse at Witney, by Mr. W. Hetherington, Public Health Inspector, Witney U.D.C.

There are no licensed slaughterhouses in the Borough.

Food Premises: The following are the details required by the Ministry:-

No. of Food premises in area	37
No. of Food premises registered under Food and Drugs Act, 1955 Sec. 16 (Ice Cream)	15

The following are types of business of the food premises in the area:

Hotels and Restaurants	5
Public Houses and Bars	9
Cafes	3
Grocers	8
Confectioners	3

WOODSTOCK MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

Greengrocers	2
Bakers	1
Fishmongers	1
Fried Fish	1
Butchers	3
Canteens	1
Number of inspections to Food Premises	28

No statutory notices needed to be served.

Section F

INDUSTRIAL HEALTH

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

(1) Inspections	No.	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
1. No. to which Secs. 1-4, Sec.6 and 7 apply	-	-	-	-
2. No. to which Sec. 7 applies	9	3	-	-
3. Other premises (Not on Register)	2	-	-	-
Total	11	3	-	-

(2) Defects Found

	Found	Remedied	Referred by H.M. Inspector
Sec. 1 Want of Cleanliness	-	-	-
Sec. 2 Over-crowding	-	-	-
Sec. 3 Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-
Sec. 4 Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-
Sec. 6 Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-

WOODSTOCK MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

Found Remedied Referred by
H.M. Inspector

Sec. 7

Sanitary
conveniences -

(a) Insufficient - - -

(b) Unsuitable or
defective - - -

(c) Not separate
for sexes - - -

Nil	Nil	Nil
-----	-----	-----

Number of Outworkers 12

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Total number of premises on Register 48

Inspections completed 6

The small number of inspections completed was due to the inherent difficulties associated with smaller authorities where one officer has to deal with various aspects of Local Authority duties often to the detriment of time available for duties of a Health nature.

Defects found during the inspection were of a Minor nature and remedied without the need to serve notice.

BANBURY RURAL DISTRICT

B A N B U R Y R U R A L D I S T R I C T

PARISHES

Alkerton	East Adderbury	Shenington
Barford St. John and St. Michael	Epwell	Shutford
Bloxham	Hanwell	Sibford Ferris
Bodicote	Hook Norton	Sibford Gower
Bourton	Horley	South Newington
Broughton	Horton	Steeple Aston
Claydon with Clattercote	Middle Aston	Swalcliffe
Cropredy	Milcombe	Tadmarton
Deddington	Milton	Wardington
Drayton	Mollington	West Adderbury
Duns Tew	North Aston	Wigginton
	North Newington	Wroxton
	Prescote	

Section A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres	60,118
Population :	
Census, 1961	14,947
Mean Population, 1965 (R.G.'s estimate)	17,660
Number of Inhabited Houses	5,768
Rateable Value (1/4/66)	£473,403
Estimated Product of 1d rate	£1,820

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

The district is mainly agricultural. There is, however, extensive ironstone quarrying in the parishes of Horley, Hornton and Wroxton. There are several factories in the district including a grass meal factory at Adderbury, a carpet factory at Bloxham, and a portable concrete works at Adderbury. There is also a brewery at Hook Norton and small concrete block works at Barford and Shutford.

BANBURY RURAL DISTRICT

EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

BIRTH RATE

	Male	Female
No. of Births(Legitimate)		
305	154	151
No. of Births (Illegitimate)	2	6
8		
313	156	157

England & Wales
1965

Birth Rate per 1,000 population
17.7

Corrected Birth Rate 17.7 18.1

Live and Still Births -
per 1,000 births
(4 Still births) 12.6 15.7

Illegitimate Births per cent of total live
births 2.6

DEATH RATE

	Total	Male	Female	England & Wales 1965
Number of Deaths	202	115	87	
Death Rate per 1,000	11.4			
Corrected Death Rate	11.4			11.5

Causes of Death	Male	Female
1. Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach	1	-
2. Malignant Neoplasm - Lung, Bronchus	9	-
3. Malignant Neoplasm - Breast	-	4
4. Malignant Neoplasm - Uterus	-	-
5. Other Malignant and lymphatic Neoplasms	12	15
6. Diabetes	1	-

BANBURY RURAL DISTRICT

Causes of Death	Male	Female
7. Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	16	17
8. Coronary Disease, Angina	33	21
9. Hypertension with Heart Disease	1	1
10. Other Heart Disease	12	8
11. Other Circulatory Disease	7	4
12. Pneumonia	3	6
13. Bronchitis	1	1
14. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	2	1
15. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1	-
16. Gastritis, enteritis and Diarrhoea	1	-
17. Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	-
18. Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-
19. Congenital Malformations	-	2
20. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	4	5
21. Motor Vehicle Accidents	5	-
22. All other Accidents	3	1
23. Suicide	1	1
Total - All causes	115	87

INFANT MORTALITY

England & Wales 1965

No. of deaths under 1 year	3	
No. of deaths under 4 weeks	3	
No. of deaths under 1 week	1	
Infant mortality per 1,000 births	9.6	19.0
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate births	9.8	

BANBURY RURAL DISTRICT

Illegitimate infant
deaths per 1,000
illegitimate births -

Perinatal Mortality 15.8 26.9

Section B

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR

Scarlet Fever	5
Whooping Cough	4
Measles	169

TUBERCULOSIS

There were 3 new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified in the year and no deaths.

Section C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply The whole of the R.D.C. area is now supplied from the Borough of Banbury, i.e. from the River Cherwell at Grimsbury and the Sor Brook at Bodicote. It is treated by means of chemical settling, filtration and chlorination. The supply has been satisfactory and sufficient. Chemical and bacteriological examination has been satisfactory.

Water Analysis. 4 specimens were examined bacteriologically with result as follows:-

Class 1	1	Unsatisfactory specimens were from private well supplies.
Class 2	1	
Class 3	Nil	
Class 4	2	

Drainage and Sewerage. At present there are public sewers with sewage disposal works in the following parishes:-

East and West Adderbury, Bloxham, Bodicote, Steeple Aston, Wardington, Deddington, Great Bourton, Little Bourton, Milcombe, Sibford Ferris, Sibford Gower and Cropredy, Horley and Hornton.

BANBURY RURAL DISTRICT

The following is an outline of the position in each parish:-

Adderbury. A scheme to provide a new disposal works is in course of preparation.

Alkerton. A scheme has been prepared and submitted to the Ministry.

Aston, Middle. No sewers. All the properties drain to private septic tanks.

Aston, North. All the properties drain to private septic tanks.

Aston, Steeple. Southern portion sewered, requires extension and new Disposal Plant.

Balscote. Partly sewered. An additional scheme has been submitted to the Ministry.

Barfords. No sewers. A scheme is in course of preparation.

Bloxham. Sewered. Disposal works require enlarging.

Bodicote. Sewered. Disposal works require enlarging.

Bourtons. Partly sewered to irrigation areas. Will need modernising in the near future.

Broughton. No sewers. A scheme has been approved by the Ministry.

Claydon with Clattercote. No sewers.

Cropredy. Sewered.

Clifton. No sewers.

Deddington. Sewered.

Drayton. No sewers. A scheme has been approved by the Ministry.

Duns Tew. No sewers.

Epwell. No sewers.

Hempton. No sewers. A scheme is in the course of preparation.

Hook Norton. Small part of village sewered to unsatisfactory septic tanks. A scheme has been approved by the Ministry.

Horley. Sewered.

Hornton. Sewered.

Milcombe. Sewered.

BANBURY RURAL DISTRICT

Milton. No sewers. To be drained to the Adderbury Works.

Mollington. No sewers.

Newington, North. No sewers, but a scheme has been approved by the Ministry.

Newington, South. No sewers.

Shenington. No sewers. A scheme has been submitted to the Ministry.

Shutford. No sewers, but a scheme has been submitted to the Ministry.

Sibfords. Sewered.

Swalcliffe. No sewers, but a scheme is in course of being prepared.

Tadmarton. No sewers, but a scheme is in course of being prepared.

Wardington. More or less completely sewered but system needs modernising.

Wigginton. No sewers.

Wroxton. No sewers. A scheme has been approved by the Ministry.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Collection. There is a weekly collection of domestic refuse throughout the district. Two 50 cubic yard Pakamatic vehicles are employed - each with a team of 4 including the driver in charge.

An older fore and aft tipper kept as a reserve is used one day each week to empty litter bins on lay-bys along the main roads, and when special trade or other collections are required.

Disposal. Tips are sited in disused sandpits or stone quarries in the Parishes of Adderbury, Duns Tew, Hook Norton and Tadmarton. With the exception of Tadmarton, the tips will be filled within the next 12 months and further sites are being explored.

The pits or quarries are up to 20 feet deep and crude tipping followed by a final consolidated layer of refuse 4 to 6 feet thick with 6 inches of soil over is employed to reclaim the land. An agricultural tractor having solid tyres on the front wheels and with a dozer blade is engaged on this work.

BANBURY RURAL DISTRICT

Section D

HOUSING

As a result of the survey of the houses in the district the classification is now as follows:-

Grade 1	..	1354
Grade 2	..	453
Grade 3	..	821
Grade 4	..	<u>198</u>
		2826
		<u><u> </u></u>
No. of houses re-conditioned		42
No. of Improvement Grants -		
(a) Standard		18
(b) Discretionary		14
No. of Demolition Orders		3
No. of Closing Orders		7
No. of undertakings not to let		0
No. of houses demolished		1

At the end of the year approximately 200 houses remained to be dealt with - mainly in the parishes of Hook Norton, Cropredy, Great and Little Bourton, Barford and Shutford. There is no doubt that this number will be considerably reduced as a result of Improvement Grants.

Eleven official Representations under Housing Act, 1957, were made during the year.

(a) Total number of new houses built during the year -

1. By Local Authority	16
2. By other Local Authorities	0
3. By other bodies or persons	233

BANBURY RURAL DISTRICT

Section E

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Meat Inspection. Slaughtering for the area is carried out at the Borough Slaughterhouse, Swan Close Road, Banbury, and the meat is inspected by the Chief Public Health Inspector, Borough of Banbury, and his staff. Details are given in the Annual Report for the Borough of Banbury.

No slaughterhouse licences have been granted in the Rural District.

Food and Drugs, 1955, Sec. 15. Byelaws under this section have been adopted by the Council. Visits to food premises are carried out by the Public Health Inspector to ensure that they are complied with.

1. No. of food premises in district	129
Butchers	10
Grocers, General stores, etc.,	50
Bakers	6
Licensed premises, cafes, etc.	64
2. Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Sec. 16 -	
For sale of pre-packed Ice-Cream	54
3. Inspections and visits during the year	207

There was no special reason to examine stocks of food consignments during the year.

Improved food packaging techniques and equipment which shop owners are gradually installing have contributed greatly to the decreasing figures of food spoilage.

Section F

INDUSTRIAL HEALTH

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

(1) Inspection of Factories	No. on Register	Inspection	Written Notices	Prosecutions
1. Factories to which Secs. 1-4, Sec.6 and 7 apply	43	15	-	-
2. Factories in which Sec.7 applies	10	8	-	-
Totals	53	23	-	-

BANBURY RURAL DISTRICT

(2) Defects Found	Number of Defects	
	Found	Remedied
Want of Cleanliness	-	-
Want of Ventilation	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-
Other nuisances	-	-
Sanitary Accommodation :-		
Insufficient	-	-
Unsuitable or defective	-	-
Not separate for sexes	-	-
	-	-

No. of Outworkers - 5

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

A reasonable standard has been found in all premises which come within the jurisdiction of this Act. It has not been found necessary to serve any notices,

One accident of a minor nature was reported during the year.

The position at the end of 1965 was as follows:-

	Nos. registered during year	Total Nos. registered	No. inspected
Offices	1	16	15
Retail Shops	1	22	22
Wholesale shops	-	1	1
Catering establishments	2	71	67
Fuel storage depots	-	2	-

CHIPPING NORTON RURAL DISTRICT

CHIPPING NORTON RURAL DISTRICT PARISHES

Ascot-u-Wychwood	Great Tew	Salford
Blenheim Park	Hensington Without	Sarsden
Bruern	Heythrop	Sandford St.Martin
Chadlington	Idbury	Shipton-u-Wychwood
Charlbury	Kiddington with Asterleigh	Shorthampton or Chilson
Chastleton		Spelsbury
Chilson	Kingham	Steeple Barton
Churchill	Leafield	Stonesfield
Combe	Little Tew	Swerford
Cornbury-u-Wychwood	Lyneham	Tackley
Cornwell	Milton-u-Wychwood	Westcot Barton
Enstone	Over Norton	Wootton
Fawler	Rollright	Worton
Fifield	Rousham	
Finstock		
Glympton		

Section A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres	87888
Population:	
Census 1961	15888
Mean Population 1965 (R.G's estimate)	17270
Number of Inhabited houses	
Rateable Value (1/4/66)	£428,233
Estimated Product of 1d rate	£1,707

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

The rural district is purely agricultural with a small number of glove factories, a flour mill (at Shipton-u-Wychwood), an agricultural engineering works (at Kingham) and a saw mill.

CHIPPING NORTON RURAL DISTRICT

BIRTH RATE

	Total	Male	Female
No. of Births	315	170	145
Legitimate	299	163	136
Illegitimate	16	7	9
Birth Rate per 1,000 population	18.2	England & Wales 1965	
Birth Rate per 1,000 population (corrected)	19.5	18.1	
Still Births - Rate per 1,000 births	15.6	(5 still births) 15.7	
Illegitimate Birth Rate	5.1	per cent of total Births	

DEATH RATE

	Total	Male	Female	England & Wales 1965
No. of deaths	160	81	79	
Death Rate per 1,000 population	9.3			
Corrected Death Rate	9.3			11.5

Causes of Death	Male	Female
1. Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach	1	1
2. Malignant Neoplasm - Lung, Bronchus	4	3
3. Malignant Neoplasm - Breast	-	3
4. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	7	5
5. Leukaemia	-	2
6. Diabetes	1	-
7. Vascular lesions of Nervous System	7	13
8. Coronary Disease, Angina	23	17
9. Hypertension with Heart Disease	2	4

CHIPPING NORTON RURAL DISTRICT

10.Other Heart Disease	7	9
11.Other Circulatory Disease	-	1
12.Pneumonia	6	7
13.Bronchitis	3	1
14.Other Diseases of Respiratory System	5	2
15.Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1	2
16.Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-
17.Congenital malformations	1	1
18.Other defined and ill- defined diseases	10	6
19.Accidents	-	2
20.Suicide	2	-
<hr/>		
Total - All causes	81	79
<hr/>		

INFANT MORTALITY

England & Wales
1965

No. of deaths under 1 year	7	
No. of deaths under 4 weeks	7	
No. of deaths under 1 week	5	
Total Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births	22.2	19
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	23.4	
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	-	
Perinatal Mortality	31.3	26.9

Section B

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

	No. Notified
Scarlet Fever	1
Measles	200

CHIPPING NORTON RURAL DISTRICT

	No. Notified
Whooping Cough	6
Labar Pneumonia	1
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	1

TUBERCULOSIS

There were 2 new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified in 1965 and no deaths.

Section C

WATER SUPPLY

Very good progress has been made with the Area Water Scheme which is in course of construction. The trunk main from the Woodstock pumping station site to the main Enstone reservoir has been completed, together with the length from Enstone reservoir to Over Norton reservoir.

The laying of the distribution mains is well up to schedule, on the ring main, pipes have been laid from Enstone reservoir through Spelsbury to Charlbury where mains have been laid in most of the roads.

Work has started on the eastern distribution main from Over Norton reservoir and a point near Little Tew has been reached.

On the second contract the main has been extended to Ascott-under-Wychwood and work started on the section between Ascott-under-Wychwood and Shipton-under-Wychwood.

Most of the work on Henley Knapp reservoir has been completed and the reservoir brought into use to limited extent to provide a reserve supply to Charlbury. This source was used for several weeks to supplement the supply in Charlbury during the summer peak demand.

Work was started on Over Norton reservoir, good progress made, and it is anticipated the reservoir should be completed next year.

WATER EXAMINATION

The following table gives the result of the bacteriological examinations of water samples during the year:-

CHIPPING NORTON RURAL DISTRICT

	<u>Public Supplies</u>	<u>Private Supplies</u>	<u>Total</u>
Class 1	24	14	38
Class 2	1	5	6
Class 3	1	1	2
Class 4	2	6	8
	28	26	54

Of the two Class 4, public supplies one (moderately polluted) one came from a very old estate supply fed by subsoil springs, a supply that will be discontinued in the near future when it becomes possible to take water from the Area Water Scheme whilst the other came from a small supply known to be contaminated and in which the chlorinator had broken down. After attention to the chlorinator, further samples produced satisfactory results.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The programme for main drainage schemes in the district has been started and a scheme for Stonesfield and Combe submitted to the Ministry. Unfortunately objections were raised to the scheme; a public enquiry was held with the result that amendments have had to be made and a revised scheme will be submitted for consideration. It is proposed that the village of Stonesfield be taken out of this scheme and included with an adjoining scheme.

A second scheme to provide drainage for Leafield, Finstock, Fawler and Stonesfield has been prepared and submitted for approval.

Plans have been submitted and approved for a small drainage scheme at Salford and it is anticipated work will start early next year.

Milton-under-Wychwood and Shipton-under-Wychwood sewer extensions and works, and improvements have been brought into use and are completed other than minor finishing works.

The Tackley sewerage scheme has progressed slowly during the year and will not be completed until next year.

CHIPPING NORTON RURAL DISTRICT

The following is the position with regard to each parish in the district:-

Ascott-under-Wychwood. Part sewered, but proper sewerage scheme and disposal works needed. Outline scheme prepared some years ago, but not proceeded with.

Blenheim Park. Houses scattered and have their individual drainage systems.

Bruern. Here, too, the houses are scattered and have their individual systems.

Chadlington. New main drainage scheme constructed.

Charlbury. The works in this village are of considerable age, working to capacity. As the Area Water Scheme is now available in the village, it is anticipated considerable development will start in the near future, which will necessitate the early consideration of improvements to the existing drainage system.

Churchill. Most of the village is sewered, and there are two small works with land treatment of effluent. These works will prove inadequate if much development occurs.

Chastleton. There is no proper sewerage system, but the village is very small.

Combe. New scheme prepared.

Cornbury Park and Wychwood. The houses in this Parish are so few and scattered that a sewerage scheme is not necessary.

Cornwell. There is a good estate sewerage system.

Enstone. Has no proper sewers, and now that a water scheme has been carried out, a proper sewerage system is desirable.

Fawler. Included in proposed scheme with Stonesfield.

Fifield. Most of the village is provided with main drainage and the works have been modernised with revolving distributor aeration beds.

Finstock. Included in proposed scheme with Stonesfield.

Glimpton. This village has an estate sewerage system.

Great Tew. A sewerage scheme is desirable but not urgent. When a proper water scheme is available, consideration should be given to sewerage.

CHIPPING NORTON RURAL DISTRICT

Hensington Without. Sewers were laid in 1951 and discharge into outfall works controlled by Woodstock Borough.

Heythrop. The small number of houses in this village have private systems, and although a proper sewerage scheme may be desirable it is not urgent.

Idbury. About six houses discharge into a small outfall works which is rather troublesome, owing to the amount of land drainage discharging into it, but any large expense does not seem to be justified.

Kiddington. Most of the houses have their own drainage systems and a sewerage scheme does not seem to be necessary.

Kingham. The present antiquated system is just capable of handling the present discharge from the village, but with the anticipated development on the completion of the water scheme it is most probable consideration will have to be given to the sewerage of this village in the near future.

Leafield. A new revised scheme has been submitted for approval which will include a number of other villages and it is hoped progress can be made next year.

Little Tew. A sewerage scheme is desirable, there being no main drainage whatsoever in the village.

Lyneham. Here, too, a sewerage scheme is desirable, but would be comparatively expensive as pumping would be needed.

Milton-under-Wychwood. This village has a good sewerage system and outfall works built in 1929. Enlargement of works has been completed to receive discharge from Shipton-under-Wychwood.

Over Norton. A proper sewerage scheme was carried out in 1956. The sewage discharges into the Borough Council's sewerage system.

Rollright. There are no sewers. A proper scheme is desirable, but a proper water supply is much more urgent.

Rousham. This small village can be dealt with quite easily by private systems.

Salford. A new scheme has been submitted for approval.

Sandford St. Martin. Preliminary work has been started on the preparation of a new scheme for this village.

Sarsden. The houses in this parish are so few and scattered that private drainage systems are sufficient.

CHIPPING NORTON RURAL DISTRICT

Shipton-under-Wychwood. A new scheme is now nearing completion.

Spelsbury. Sewered. The system was provided by the Hon. Elsie Corbett and handed over to the Council.

Steeple Barton. Sewered.

Stonesfield. New scheme in course of preparation which will have one disposal works to treat the flows from Stonesfield, Finstock, Fawler and Leafield.

Swerford. There are two main groups of houses in this parish, and while a sewerage scheme may be desirable, it would be rather costly for the few houses to be served. Here, too, a proper water system is much more urgent.

Tackley. New scheme in course of construction.

Westcot Barton. Included in the Steeple Barton scheme.

Wootton. The provision of a piped water supply makes a sewerage system more urgent in this village. Unfortunately a scheme would be very expensive owing to there being houses on both sides of the stream which runs along the bottom of the village and pumping would be needed.

Worton. The houses in the two small hamlets of Over Worton and Nether Worton can best be dealt with by private systems.

Section D

HOUSING

RURAL HOUSING SURVEY

A complete survey of all houses with a rateable value of over £20 was carried out by the Public Health Inspectors in 1947. This survey revealed that at that time there were 3911 such houses in the district which classified as follows:-

Class 1	762	19.5%
Class 2	1467	37.5%
Class 3	1282	32.7%
Class 4	400	10.2%
	<hr/> 3911	<hr/> 99.9%

CHIPPING NORTON RURAL DISTRICT

After a further survey of Class 4 houses in 1954 the number was reduced from 400 to 231.

The position at the end of the year with regard to the quality of housing accommodation included in rural housing survey is as follows:-

Grade 1	1545
Grade 2	1305
Grade 3	819
Grade 4	33
	<hr/>
	3702
	<hr/>

Nine properties were found to have deteriorated to such a condition as to warrant down grading and representation to the Council for formal action under the Housing Act; two Demolition Orders were made and seven Undertakings were accepted during the year.

During the year seven Grade 4 cottages were re-conditioned and brought up to Grade 1 and one cottage demolished.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

The Improvement Grant schemes have again been supported by the Council; twenty two Discretionary Grants and thirty eight Standard Grants were approved; making a total of sixty, which shows a slight increase over the previous year's total of fifty one.

Payments for completed Grant aided works were £10,216 with respect to Discretionary Grants and £2,310 for Standard Grants, a total of £12,526.

Section E

FOOD INSPECTION

1. No. of Food Premises in the area	138
Cafes and Public Houses	49
School Canteens	18
Preserved Food	6
Fish Frying	2
Bakehouses	1

CHIPPING NORTON RURAL DISTRICT

2. No. of Food Premises registered under Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Sec. 16.

Ice Cream 63

Preserved Food 6

3. No. of inspections of food premises 97

4. Condemned food is buried at the refuse dump or returned through normal trade channels.

5. During the year continued improvement in food premises was noted, and the use of refrigerated display units in the smaller shops has increased.

6. There were no cases of Food Poisoning notified during the year.

7. The general improvement in hygiene in food premises has been maintained throughout the year, and there have been no serious contraventions.

Meat Inspection

	Cattle excluding Cows Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number killed	227	21	13	1208	172	1641
Number inspected	227	21	13	1208	172	1641
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	1	-	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	16	1	-	1	13	31
Percentage of the number inspected, affected with disease other than tuberculosis or cysticerci	7.05	4.76	-	0.16	7.56	1.95

CHIPPING NORTON RURAL DISTRICT

	Cattle excluding Cows Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Tuberculosis only -					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	2	2
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	1.16	1.22
Cysticerosis					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	-	-	-	1
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	1	-	-	-	1
Generalization and totally condemned-	-	-	-	-	-

Section F

INDUSTRIAL HEALTH

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

(1) Inspection of Factories	No. Inspections	Written Prosecu- Notices tions
1. Factories to which Secs. 1-4, Sec.6 and 7 apply	3	2
2. Factories in which Sec. 7 applies	29	20
3. Other premises	13	14
	45	36

CHIPPING NORTON RURAL DISTRICT

- (2) Defects found - No defects found by Public Health Inspectors.
- (3) Number of outworkers: 120, engaged in making wearing apparel.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

The registration of premises under the above Act which came into operation last year has proceeded, and inspections of the premises commenced. A considerable amount of work is entailed on these inspections as they introduce new provisions with which the employers are not conversant and progress has been somewhat slow. It is anticipated, however, that inspections of most of the properties will be completed by next year.

The position at the end of the year under review was as follows:-

	No. Registered During year	No. Registered	No. inspected
Offices	3	14	2
Retail Shops	5	30	6
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	1	3	1
Catering Establishments open to the public, canteens	-	7	-
Fuel Storage Depots	-	1	-
	<u>9</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>9</u>

WITNEY RURAL DISTRICT

W I T N E Y R U R A L D I S T R I C T

PARISHES

Alvescot	Ducklington	Lew
Asthall	Eynsham	Little Faringdon
Aston Bampton	Filkins and Broughton Poggs	Minster Lovell
Bampton	Freeland	North Leigh
Black Bourton	Fulbrook	Northmoor
Bladon	Grafton with Radcot	Ramsden
Brize Norton	Hailey	Shifford
Broadwell	Hanborough	Shilton
Burford and Upton and Signet	Hardwick with Yelford	South Leigh
Cassington	Holwell	Standlake
Clanfield	Kelmscott	Stanton Harcourt
Crawley	Kencott	Swinbrook and Widford
Curbridge	Langford	Taynton
		Westwell

Section A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITONS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres ... 84945

Population:

Census, 1961 ... 24707

Mean population, 1965 (R.G's
Estimate) 24700

Number of Inhabited Houses 8214

Rateable Value)as at ...£831,553
Sum)1/4/66 ... £3,622
represented by)
a Penny Rate)

Social Conditions and Occupations

It is estimated that 90 per cent of the area is agricultural, there are about 350 farms. The main industry is a motor accessory works at Cambridge which employs 1200 people, many of whom reside in the Urban District, and the surrounding rural districts; there is a small motor accessories works at Eynsham. There are blanket factories at Asthall, Crawley and Hailey, and laundries at Bampton, Aston and Burford.

WITNEY RURAL DISTRICT

There are also agricultural engineering works at Clanfield and Curbridge. There are a considerable number of out-workers in the district mainly employed in the making of gloves and hosiery.

VITAL STATISTICS

Birth Rate

	Male	Female	Total	England & Wales, 1965
No. of Births	308	333	641	
Legitimate	293	310	603	
Illegitimate	15	23	38	
Birth rate per 1000			23.7	
Corrected Birth Rate			23.7	18.1
Still births - per 1,000 births (5 stillbirths)			8	15.7
Illegitimate births - 5.9 per cent of total births.				

Death Rate

	Male	Female	Total	England & Wales, 1965
No of Deaths	121	110	231	
Death rate per 1,000 population			8.6	
Corrected Death Rate			10.1	11.5

Causes of Death	Male	Female
1. Tuberculosis, other than Respiratory	1	-
2. Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	1
3. Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach	4	2
4. Malignant Neoplasm - Lung, Bronchus	4	2
5. Malignant Neoplasm - Breast	-	2

WITNEY RURAL DISTRICT

Causes of Death		Male	Female
6.	Malignant Neoplasm - Uterus	-	1
7.	Other malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	7	11
8.	Leukaemia	1	3
9.	Diabetes	2	2
10.	Vascular lesions of Nervous System	18	18
11.	Coronary disease, Angina	33	26
12.	Hypertension with Heart Disease	-	5
13.	Other Heart Disease	10	10
14.	Other Circulatory Disease	7	4
15.	Influenza	-	1
16.	Pneumonia	13	5
17.	Bronchitis	1	2
18.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	1
19.	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	1	-
20.	Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-
21.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	9	8
22.	Motor Vehicle Accidents	6	1
23.	All Other Accidents	-	5
24.	Suicide	1	-
Total - All Causes		121	110

Infant Mortality

England & Wales, 1965

No.of Deaths under 1 year 8

No.of Deaths under 4 weeks 5

No.of Deaths under 1 week 4

Infant Mortality per
1,000 births

12.5

19

WITNEY RURAL DISTRICT

England & Wales,
1965

Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000
legitimate births 13.3

Illegitimate Infant deaths
per 1,000 illegitimate births -

Perinatal Mortality 13.9 26.9

Section B

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Notifiable Diseases During the Year

	No. of cases Notified
Measles	117
Whooping Cough	11
Dysentery	3

Tuberculosis

There were 8 new cases of pulmonary Tuberculosis notified in 1965 and no deaths. One of the cases also had infection of kidneys and spine.

Laboratory Work.

This is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory, Walton Street, Oxford.

Section C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply

About half of the rural district is supplied from the Witney Urban District Waterworks at Worsham (from the River Windrush). This provides a piped supply for the following parishes:-

Asthall	Crawley	North Leigh
Alvescot	Curbridge	Northmoor
Asthalleigh	Ducklington	Ramsden
Aston Bampton	Hailey	Shilton
Bampton	Hardwick	South Leigh
Black Bourton	Lew	Standlake
Brize Norton	Minster Lovell	Swinbrook and Widford
Clanfield		Yelford

WITNEY RURAL DISTRICT

The following parishes are supplied by Oxford City:-

Bladon, Cassington, Freeland, Hanborough,
Eynsham (Partly).

Area Outside Witney Scheme

Bladon. Supplied by Oxford City by a branch line from Woodstock.

Broadwell. Piped supply from deep bore at Broadwell Grove.

Broughton Poggs. Piped supply from deep bore at Broadwell Grove.

Burford. The public supply is from a spring near Taynton, from which water is chlorinated and pumped to a reservoir. Supplies have been short in summer when there is a large number of visitors. The capacity of the reservoir has recently been increased and a new booster plant installed to increase the measure in the southern part of the district. A scheme for a supplementary supply from Witney U.D.C. was completed towards the end of the year and properties on the Eastern outskirts of Burford are now supplied.

Cassington. Supplied by Oxford City.

Eynsham. A piped public supply from a shallow well in gravel is chlorinated and pumped to a water tower to supply Council Estates and one new private dwelling. Water supplies from Oxford City serves the majority of the village.

Filkins. From deep bore at Broadwell Grove. All of the houses are now connected.

Freeland. Now supplied by Oxford City.

Fulbrook. Supplied from Burford. The majority of the properties are connected to the mains. Pressure was insufficient but a valve inserted at the pumping station in Burford has improved the pressure to Fulbrook.

Grafton with Radnot. Supplied by shallow wells, the majority of which are polluted.

Hanborough and Church Hanborough. Now supplied by Oxford City.

Holwell. Piped supply from Broadwell Grove.

Kelmscott. The majority of the shallow wells are contaminated and dry up during periods of drought. There is a private supply for part of the village.

WITNEY RURAL DISTRICT

Kencot. Piped supply from the deep bore at Broadwell Grove.

Langford. Piped supply from the deep bore at Broadwell Grove.

Little Faringdon. There is a private supply for part of the village. Some of the houses are supplied by wells which are polluted.

North Leigh. The removal of Freeland, Long Hanborough and Church Hanborough from the Ramsden Reservoir supply has improved the supply to North Leigh and improved the pressure.

Shifford. Supplied by wells.

Stanton Harcourt. Piped supply. Owned by Witney R.D.C.

Taynton. Public supply from a series of springs in oolite about a mile from the village - chlorinated. The supply is owned by Witney R.D.C.

Upton and Signet. Part of the Parish is supplied from Burford. There are also some shallow wells.

Westwell. There are two private supplies to five farms and all the cottages in the village.

WATER SUPPLIES

(a) Private Supplies.

The collection of samples, for bacteriological examination continued throughout the year and a total of 43 samples were submitted for examination. Of these 14 were found to be of a satisfactory quality, 22 were slightly contaminated and 7 were grossly contaminated. All samples were taken either at the request of the owner or occupier, or as a check of purity prior to a request being made to the owner for connection of properties to a recently laid main. In all cases where supplies were found to be contaminated informal discussions with the owners concerned resulted in the premises being connected to a supply of mains water. Formal action, to require the connection of properties to a wholesome and adequate supply was not necessary during the part year.

During the period under review 43 dwellings were provided with a supply of mains water in the Parishes of:-
Asthall 1; Clanfield 11; Hardwick and Yelford 2;
Northmoor 3; Standlake 21; Swinbrook 3; and Taynton 2.

WITNEY RURAL DISTRICT

(b) Council Controlled Supplies

Samples were submitted regularly from all sources of supply for bacteriological examination and, during the summer months, samples were submitted at fortnightly intervals from the shallow well in Cassington Road, Eynsham, which supplies the Council's estates and the Northen part of the village. Recent rapid increases in the number of dwellings in this part of Eynsham has put a heavy load on this well since 1964.

During the year under review, 103 samples were submitted for bacteriological examination, 86 were found to be of a satisfactory quality and 15 were found to be slightly contaminated. The majority of the contaminated samples were taken from the Eynsham well, before chlorination and whilst the water level was abnormally low when the risk of contamination was thereby greatly increased. At no time, however, was the chlorination plant unable to provide adequate treatment.

(c) Chemical and Anionic Synthetic Detergent Examination

Samples of water from all Council owned supplies were submitted, at least twice per year, for chemical and detergent examination. Six samples were submitted and the reports indicated that none of the sources of supply were unfit by reason of chemical contamination, nor was there any evidence of an increase in the degree of detergent in any of these supplies.

(d) General

With the exception of Grafton, Kelmscot and Radnot, mains water is now available to all but a very few isolated properties within this District. However, undoubtedly, in many parts of the District where mains have been laid for a considerable time the existing flow and pressures available are insufficient to cope adequately with recent large scale development.

Drainage and Sewerage

At present there are public sewers in Bladon, Burford, Carterton, Ducklington, Freeland, Fulbrook, Eynsham, Hailey, Hanborough, Bampton and North Leigh and a private scheme at Little Faringdon. The following is the position in the other villages:-

Alvescot. All post-war Council houses connected to small disposal plant. Impervious subsoil limits the efficiency of the septic tank systems provided to the majority of the privately owned dwellings in this village.

WITNEY RURAL DISTRICT

Asthall. The majority of private dwellings have individual septic tanks but the high water table greatly limits efficiency except in high ground at Asthalleigh.

Aston Bampton. Septic tank systems provided for all of the larger dwellings, soakaway drains provided for the small dwellings, council houses drained to septic tanks. The high water table in this area adversely affects the septic tank systems. A new main drainage scheme was approved only if the sewage was pumped to Bampton sewage disposal works.

Black Bourton (With Carterton). All council houses and the majority of private dwellings drained to individual septic tanks but the very impervious subsoil drastically limited efficiency of these tanks. A sewerage scheme for Carterton was completed in 1964. 475 houses have been connected leaving 281 still unconnected to the new sewer by the end of 1965. All possible council houses were connected.

Bladon. The council houses were connected to the main drainage scheme during the year; the majority of the larger private houses have individual septic tanks, many of the smaller dwellings have waste water drains connected to a waste and storm water sewer. 172 houses were drained to the new main drainage scheme leaving 66 still to be connected by the end of 1965.

Brize Norton. Council houses connected to small disposal plant, larger houses and recently modernised cottages have individual septic tanks. High water table restricts use of septic tanks in Station Road area. An outline scheme for main drainage was prepared and submitted to the Minister and the detailed planning work was completed in 1964. The scheme includes Upper Minster Lovell.

Broadwell and Kencot. The majority of the dwellings have individual septic tanks but the high water table adversely affects efficiency.

Cassington. The council houses connected to disposal plant, the majority of private houses have individual septic tanks; the high water table and impervious subsoil severely limits efficiency of septic tanks. The detailed planning work on a new scheme was completed in 1964.

Clanfield, Grafton and Radcot. Council houses connected to disposal works, larger private houses and modernised cottages drained to individual septic tanks but high water table severely restricts efficiency and prevents satisfactory drainage of many small cottages. A main drainage scheme for Clanfield has been approved by the Minister and work commenced in early 1965.

WITNEY RURAL DISTRICT

Crawley. Majority of properties drained to individual septic tanks, no disposal problems on high ground but high water table adversely affects tanks in the lower parts of the village.

Curbridge. Council houses connected to disposal plants, majority of private dwellings have individual septic tanks but the impervious subsoil drastically limits efficiency. A main drainage scheme, in outline, has been submitted to the Council, but detailed work remains at an early stage due to difficulty in finding a disposal works site.

Ducklington. Council houses were connected to a disposal plant and the majority of private dwellings had individual septic tanks but a high water table drastically limited efficiency. A scheme for discharging into the Witney U.D.C. sewage scheme was completed during 1964. 158 houses have been connected leaving a further 39 to be connected to the new sewer. All possible council houses have now been connected.

Filkins. (with Broughton Poggs) The centre of Filkins and all council houses are drained to sewage disposal plant; other properties have individual septic tank systems.

Freeland. 185 properties are connected, leaving 37 still to be connected to the sewer.

Hailey. Council houses at Middletown are connected to a sewage disposal plant but at Poffley End groups of council houses are drained to septic tanks. Most private dwellings had septic tank systems but sewage disposal throughout this village was difficult due to the impervious subsoil. A main drainage scheme for the majority of the properties in the village was completed during 1964. 150 houses have been connected leaving 40 still unconnected to the mains drainage scheme. All possible council houses are connected.

Hanborough. The main drainage scheme was completed and 287 properties are connected leaving 173 still not connected to the new sewer.

Hardwick (with Yelford) The majority of the dwellings are provided with individual septic tanks but the high level of the water table during the autumn and winter restricts the efficiency of the drainage.

Holwell and Westwell. All properties in these villages are connected either individually to septic tanks or in groups to a small disposal plant. There are no disposal problems.

Kelmscott. Four council houses and all private dwellings are connected to septic tanks but the high water table makes disposal exceedingly difficult. All shallow wells in this village are contaminated to a greater or lesser degree.

WITNEY RURAL DISTRICT

Langford. All council houses are connected to the disposal plant, approximately 50 per cent of the private houses have septic tank systems, the remainder have soakaway drains. There are no disposal problems but many of the cottages lack an adequate area of land for drainage.

Minster Lovell. The council houses in new Minster are connected to a sewage disposal plant. Most of the private dwellings in New and Old Minster Lovell have individual septic tanks but the high water table and the impervious nature of the sub-soil in the old part of the village adversely affects the efficiency of the septic tanks.

An outline scheme for main drainage with Brize Norton has been approved by the Council and submitted to the Ministry and the detailed planning work was completed in 1964.

North Leigh. Work on the first two phases of the main drainage scheme was completed in 1961. The Council's Consultants are preparing a detailed scheme covering the third phase. Pollution of agricultural land has resulted from housing development in the area not yet served. The majority of the properties in the main part of the village are now connected to the sewers.

Northmoor and Standlake. The council houses are connected to sewage disposal plants and the majority of private houses have individual septic tank systems. The exceptionally high water table greatly restricts the efficiency of septic tanks and the resultant contamination of the water table has rendered the majority of the water from wells in these villages unfit for human consumption. There is now some pollution of water courses due to newly installed septic tank systems.

Ramsden. Council houses are connected to a sewage disposal plant, many private houses have individual septic tank systems which due to the impervious subsoil cause nuisance from time to time.

Shilton. Council houses are connected to a sewage disposal plant, most private houses have individual septic tank systems but the impervious nature of the subsoil in the higher parts of the village and the high level of the water table in the centre of the village adversely affects the efficiency of septic tank systems. Serious nuisance is caused when the water table is high. A scheme to sewer the village is being prepared by the Council's consultants.

WITNEY RURAL DISTRICT

Stanton Harcourt. The council houses and private houses in the vicinity of the council estates are drained to a disposal works, most other properties in the area have individual septic tanks.

Swinbrook and Widford. The larger private houses and approximately 50 per cent of the smaller cottages have septic tanks, the remainder drain to soakaways. The high water table in the centre of Swinbrook adversely affects the efficiency of septic tanks.

Taynton. All farms and the majority of the private houses in the eastern part of the village have septic tank drainage. Only 4 in the western part of the village have no efficient drainage systems.

Bampton. All the premises are now connected to the sewer.

GENERAL

During the year inadequate drainage arrangements in several rapidly developing areas in the district have been a difficult problem. This has been particularly so in Aston, East End, New Yatt, North Leigh and to a limited extent, in South Leigh and Freeland, where nuisance has been caused by the surcharging of septic tank systems of newly completed premises as well as of the other properties, which resulted in the pollution of ditches and watercourses. Septic tank drainage is only really successful if there is a large disposal area of a good draining subsoil.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Refuse is collected on a weekly basis from all parishes, and is disposed of by controlled tipping. The district is divided into three sectors with tips at Shilton, Standlake and North Leigh.

RODENT CONTROL

During the past year, the rat population of the District diminished considerably from the exceptionally high density which occurred during 1963. By the end of the year there were approximately 8,400 properties in the District and the Rodent Officer visited some 1,600 of these. He found 596 properties to be infested with rats or mice, but only 17 had heavy infestations. This figure compares favourably with the 870 infested properties visited in 1964.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT ACT, 1963

Licences in respect of 8 premises were issued in 1964; during 1965, 3 premises ceased to be used as Boarding Kennels, 1 was vacated and 2 were used solely for breeding purposes. No new kennels were opened. The standard of accommodation in registered premises was satisfactory.

WITNEY RURAL DISTRICT

Section D

SUPERVISION AND CONTROL OF PUBLIC TOILETS

During the year, new premises were completed at Carterton and the existing buildings at Burford and Bampton were reconditioned. Following upon the burial of the late Sir Winston Churchill at Bladon, 4 blocks of temporary toilets, which had been hurriedly erected for use by police and members of the public lining the processional route, were retained for a period of three months. Subsequently these were replaced by two blocks of W.C's within timber structures, sited in the centre of the village.

Within the first three months of the opening of the new toilets at Carterton, damage was done to fittings which cost approximately £15.0.0d. to make good. Similarly, during the first three months after the Bampton toilets were re-opened, after reconditioning, damage amounting to £17.0.0d. was done. The persons responsible were never traced. However, by contrast, at Bladon, despite the relatively light structures, no damage was caused.

The Council considered, at the request of the Minister of Transport, the need for providing public toilet facilities along the Oxford - Cheltenham road (A 40). Possible locations were suggested to the County Council, the highway authority, but by the end of the year none of these had been accepted.

HOUSING

(a) Slum Clearance. During the year 28 properties were represented as unfit for habitation and the Council agreed to take action in respect of 26. Details of this action are given in (e) (ii) below. 23 families were rehoused from sub-standard dwellings in respect of which formal action had previously been taken by the Council.

511 visits were made by your officers to sub-standard dwellings during the year.

(b) New Houses. 42 council houses were completed during the year and 291 dwellings were built by private enterprise.

(c) Hutted Camps. By the 31st December only one hut at Bampton remained occupied.

(d) Overcrowding. 2 new cases of overcrowding were reported during the year.

(e) Action under Statutory Powers.

(i) Proceedings under Section 9 and 10 Housing Act, 1957:-

WITNEY RURAL DISTRICT

(a) Number of dwellings in respect of which were served requiring repairs	0
(b) Number of dwellings which were rendered fit after service of formal notice:-	
(i) By owners	0
(ii) By Local Authority in default of owners	0
(ii) Proceedings under Section 16 and 17 Housing Act, 1957:-	
(a) Number of dwellings in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	8
(b) Number of Closing Orders made	8
(c) Number of dwellings demolished voluntarily by owners	Nil
(d) Number of dwellings demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	20
(e) Number of Undertakings given to make dwellings fit for human habitation	Nil
(f) Number of Undertakings not to re-let for human habitation	7
(g) Number of Closing Orders rescinded	16
(h) Number of houses made fit for human habitation	10
(iii) Proceedings under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	Nil
(iv) Proceedings under Public Health Act, 1936:-	
(a) Number of dwellings in respect of which informal notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	72
(b) Number of dwellings in which defects were remedied after service of informal notice	82
(c) Number of dwellings in respect of which formal notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	Nil
(d) Number of dwellings in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-	
(i) By owners	Nil
(ii) By Local Authority in default of owner	Nil

WITNEY RURAL DISTRICT

CARAVANS

There has been an increase of 84 in the number of caravans used as living accommodation. By the 31st December, 484 caravan standings were licensed for residential occupation. These increases occurred, mainly, on single caravan sites where the caravan had been authorised whilst a permanent building was being erected on the site. By the 31st December, there was a total of 73 vacant standings on the larger residential caravan sites in this District. This situation does not, however, mean that caravan occupiers now have a free choice of sites, as the majority of site owners will only accept people who either buy or hire, a caravan through them.

The general standard of sites remained satisfactory, but one owner was prosecuted for failure to comply with 42 separate site licence conditions, mainly concerned with the carrying out of site works and the provision of amenities and facilities on a large residential site for 65 caravans and 2 holiday sites each siting 200 caravans. At the Magistrates' Court, the owner pleaded guilty to 38 offences and was fined a total of £1,360. A Public enquiry was held, by the Minister, to hear an appeal against refusal by the Council to grant outline Planning Permission to enlarge an existing residential site, and also refusal to grant permission, in perpetuity, to this use. The Minister found, for the appellant subject, certain resiting conditions of structures and vans.

Common to all areas, itinerant caravan dwellers engaged in "Scrap Dealing" and the like, presented minor problems but the main class of person parking their vans on the verges of the main roads were the holiday maker 'in transit'.

432 visits were made by your officers under the "Caravan Act 1960" during the year.

Section E.

FOOD INSPECTION

Meat Inspection

During the past year, the number of animals which were killed in the two licensed slaughterhouses decreased by approximately 200 over the throughput of each of the last two years. The quality of the meat produced at each of the slaughterhouses continued to be high.

WITNEY RURAL DISTRICT

Although the time spent by Public Health Inspectors, at the two slaughterhouses remains high, as a result of the new system of inspection required by the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963, the number of days per week on which regular killing took place, at Burford, was reduced from three to two. Approximately £127 was obtained from charges for the inspection of meat at the slaughterhouses during the calendar year.

SLAUGHTERHOUSE STATISTICS

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number killed	400	-	11	2211	595	3217
Number inspected	400	-	11	2211	595	3217
All diseases except Tuberculosis:-						
(a) Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	4	1	5
(b) Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	57	-	-	34	72	163
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than						
Tuberculosis	14.250	-	-	1.714	12.269	5.222
Tuberculosis only:-						
(a) Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	3	3
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	0.504	0.096
Cysticercosis	-	-	-	-	-	-

WITNEY RURAL DISTRICT

Meat condemned during period 1st January - 31st December, 1965 :-

Meat - T.B.	20 lbs.
Other diseased conds.	706 lbs.
Offal - T.B.	22 lbs.
Other diseased conds.	810 lbs.
	<hr/>
	1558 lbs.
	<hr/>

Food Handling

During the course of a special survey of shops, visits were made to all premises in which food was handled. The standard of cleanliness was satisfactory, but in some general stores deep freeze cabinets were found to be overloaded. Where these conditions were found, the shopkeeper's attention was drawn to the need to avoid stacking frozen foods above the "loading line" of the cabinet. Although wholesalers gave frequent deliveries of frozen foods throughout this area the range of these products was so wide that the small shopkeepers tended to take larger deliveries, at less frequent intervals, than were advisable. This practice resulted in temporary overloading of the deep freeze cabinets.

The general standard of food hygiene and stock control was satisfactory, although a firm of bakers was successfully prosecuted and fines totalling £200 were awarded for using a dirty and unsuitable building as a food depot.

Ice Cream

During the year the number of registered premises for sale and storage of hard ice cream remained unchanged, at 112, but the manufacture and sale of soft ice cream was undertaken at only 2 shops within the District. No unsatisfactory conditions were noted at any of these premises during the year.

Milk

As from 1st January, 1961, the responsibility for licensing and supervision of retail distributors of milk was transferred to the County Council and as a result of this no milk samples were taken and no licences issued.

The following are the statistics required by the Ministry in connection with Food Hygiene:-

WITNEY RURAL DISTRICT

No. of food Premises in the Area - 211

General Stores	68
Butchers	12
Cafes and Hotels and licensed premises	118
Bakehouses	11
Wholesale food depot	<u>2</u>
	<u>211</u>

Number of Food Premises registered under Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Sec. 94 -

(Sale of Ice Cream) 112

No. of Inspections of Food Premises 188

Section F

INDUSTRIAL HEALTH

FACTORIES ACT 1961

During the year, the register of factories was further amended and, as a result, 16 new premises were added and 18 were deleted. By the end of the year 94 factories were registered and 121 outworkers were listed. Sixteen visits were made, at the request of the Factories Inspector, to premises where the sanitary accommodation had been found to be dirty, or defective. All defects were remedied during the period under review.

1. Inspections	No. on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
1. Factories to which Secs. 1,2, 3,4,6, and 7 apply	0	-	-	-
2. Factories to which Sec.7 applies	94	16	12	0
3. Other premises to which Sec.7 applies	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>94</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>0</u>

WITNEY RURAL DISTRICT

2. Defects found	Found	Remedied	Reported by H.M. Inspector
Sec.7 Sanitary conveniences -			
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-
(d) Lack of cleanliness	12	12	-
Total	12	12	-

No. of Outworkers

(Wearing apparel) 121

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The initial survey of all Office and Shop premises, which were not situated within the curtilage of a factory, was completed during 1965. A total of 149 premises were registered and 216 premises were found to be exempt due, (a) to the fact that only the owners, or a member of their families, worked therein or (b) to the fact that staff were employed for less than 20 hours per week.

The majority of the registered premises were in a sound structural condition, but because most were built more than fifty years ago, window areas and angles of light were so restricted that the degree of natural light available at desk, or counter level, was often inadequate. Floor areas, for office accommodation, in some of the large shops was inadequate. In these premises it was apparent that the maximum floor area and the most adequate lighting was provided for the display of goods, but that store and office accommodation was fitted into whatever space remained. This arrangement resulted in goods being stored in passageways and in front of emergency exits.

In offices, two thirds of the rooms were provided with artificial lighting up to the standard recommended by the Institute of Lighting Engineers. It was, however, noted that when the degree of artificial lighting was increased, some of the middle aged employees complained of glare. This condition did not appear to affect younger staff working in the same rooms.

One accident was reported during the year, this did not cause serious injury, nor was it caused by any dangerous condition at the property concerned.

